NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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THE ERIB STREET IS ended in a way to astonish the strikers. The men were all paid off and discharged.

ELDER BURTON, OF THE MORMONS, is on his way to Washington to lead a forlorn hope for Brigham Young against Congressional legislation.

A GOOD SIGN IN THE SENATE-The break in the radical line on the question of the admission of Virginia. Against the remorseless Summer the conciliatory policy of General Grant, after all, will probably carry the day.

A COOL PIECE OF BUSINESS. -Mr. J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, has sent in a claim for extra expenses during his brief term of office to the amount of \$12,000. Considering that Browne used his diplomacy there in the interests of England rather than America, he would have shown less impudence and more equity if he had sent his bill to Lord Claren-

MR. BEECHER's salary was raised to \$20,000 by the members of Plymouth church last night, Mr. Shearman, the attorney of his new convert, Fisk, Jr., engineering the matter: If it hadn't been for that lucky stroke of business in the McFarland-Richardson case the poverty stricken paster would probably have gone on for an Indefinite time starving at the rate of \$12,000 a year.

Poor Georgia. - The Georgia Legislature was ordered to take a recess yesterday until Monday by General Terry, in order that the eligibility of members of the lower house might be inquired into by a board of army officers. Surely, poor Georgia is paying heavily for the crime of ousting negro memhere from her Legislature. The men whose eligibility is now to be inquired into were probably the leading "inquirers" into the eligibility of the negroes.

The Excitoment in Paris-Napoleon's

The situation in Paris still remains serious Doubt, foar, trembling are everywhere. Napoleon is still cantious. The Marseillaise, contrary to our former news, has not been suppressed, but seized. License is still indulged, and so far as we can judge liberty is still abused. Napoleon is still on the watch and Rochefort is still reckless. The city was deeply egitated, and one hundred thousand troops rested on their arms.

The manifests which appeared in the Marseillaise on the 12th, and which we printed yesterday, shows on the one hand that Roche fort has learned nothing, and on the other hand that the Emperor is watchful and determined. Rochefort has been scurrillous and abusive. The Emperor has been quiet and dignified. In one particular only has the news been of any significance. Faveille, who has had time to think and who has been well advised, sees that much depends on the question whether the first blow was struck by the Prince Pierre or by the defunct Noir. We have had the Prince's version of the story and we have commented from that point of view. The version of Faveille is purely and unqualifieldy contradictory. According to the last named the first slap in the face, and indeed the only slap in the face, was given by the infuriated and incautious Prince. Who gave the first blow we cannot tell; our difficulty is increased by the fact that there is no chance of finding out the truth until the trial of Prince Pierre comes off. To his own story he will cling. To his story Faveille will also cling. No servant has yet given his evidence, so far as we know. If no one saw the scrimmage there is but small chance that we shall ever know the truth. The Prince will continue his tale: M. Faveille will continue his tale. Which of the two tells the truth may never be

Aside from the particular question, which, after all, is of comparatively small importance, the general question—that which concerns France and the Emperor-is full of suggestiveness. At the present moment Napoleon thinks little of his cousin, and less of Rochefort; but his mind is full of France and full of the prospect of his dynasty. M. Rochefort, whom all the world now despises, is doing his best to make Napoleonism detestable. Napoleon, by silence, has made Rochefort stand out before France in his true character-that, namely, of a mean, contemptible, waspish creature.

Crowds have gathered on the streets of Paris, Rochefort has shown himself and been the lion of the hour; but the crowds who have followed to their last resting place the remains of Victor Noir prove no more than did the crowds who gathered in Hyde Park, London, two summers ago. All large cities have the material out of which a mob may be made up. Give the opportunity, and the mob is there. But as the Hyde Park crowds did not make Great Britain a republic, the thousands of hungry men who crowded the Champ Elysées will not make France rise against the man who knows how to rule and to whom France clings as the only pillar of order and of strength.

We have not a word to say for the Em-

peror's cousin. It is our opinion that he is a fool, that he has made too much of his name, and that, like many other fools before him, he has brought serious trouble to his family. We believe we speak the truth when we say that no man is so angry with the Emperor's cousin as the Emperor himself. "God save me from my friends" is an exclamation which Napoleon may well endorse. All that the present race of Bonapartes are they are through the them. But for him they would have been miserable beggars all over Europe and the world. They did not help him to the throne of France. They have never been helpful in maintaining him on the high seat which he has won. The Emperor cannot but feel sorry that his name has been so draggled in the mire; but we protest against any man being compelled to bear the sins of all his kinsmen. Prince Pierre is in the bands of the law. That he will have a fair trial we feel satisfied. If he has sinned he will suffer; but his sin and his suffering will not, at least ought not, to damage the man who has given France prosperity and pride, and who has shown the world that there is still a possibility for a Casar, for a man who means well and who rules wisely. It is absolutely essential that we should sopa rate Prince Pierre and his offences from the man who has done so much for France and whom France evidently so much loves.

Say what men may, the real offender in this man is Henri Rochefort. He has made the trouble. He makes capital out of it. But the capital is such that no honest man thinks more highly of him than all future generations must think of the dirty and bloodthirsty Marat. Had Napoleon been a younger man, had he had no son, or had he had only thoughts for himself, and not for his family and France, Rochefort would have been nowhere. As it is France must feel that the evils of the one man power are insignificant when compared with the reign of terror which such a name as Rochefort's suggests. Some of our contemporaries, we see, dream of revolution. It is a vain and foolish dream. The man who accomplished the coup dilat, and who has governed France so well for the last nineteen rears, and who visited the barracks of Paris vesterday, is not to be sold by a foolish cousin or by wasp-like Henri Rochefort. In this sad and serious crisis our sympathies are with the Emperor, for the simple reason that they are with France and with liberty.

SENATOR RAMSEY'S MISSION. -The Postma ter General sent to the House yesterday a communication enclosing a letter from Senator Ramsey in regard to his late mission to Paris to negotiate a postal treaty with France. Senator Rameey says that his necessary expenses were seven hundred and twenty-four dollars in gold, his clerk received one thousand dollars, and another person, who was interpreter during the negotiations, one hundred and fifty dollars. His actual outlay, he says, was greater than that, but as the Postmaster General had no express authority for sending him, and his mission resulted in failure and the abandonment of the last postal treaty with France, we think the amount as he states it was enough.

Pres Love, Free Divorces, Conflicting State Laws and General Demoralization.

The Rev. Horace Cook is the latest free love ensation. A fine looking, dashing fellow, it appears that he has been a gay divine, a man of fashion, a ladies' man, given to flirtations and addicted to opium. His wild and incoherent letter on his late escapade, which we publish this morning, betrays a mind unhinzed, a brain disordered, a man driven to emorse and desperation by the crime which e meditated, the folly of undertaking it and by the bue and cry which has hunted him down. He was not so far depraved as to carry out his base design, and in resisting the temptation at the point when he had ruined himself, n order to rescue his deluded companion, be challenges something of respect for his apparent repentance, though passed beyond the pale of restoration to confidence, except through a long probation.

This unfortunate affair, however, we cannot limit to the wicked blandishments of the Rev. Mr. Cook and the weakness of the silly girl in her encouraging flirtations. In the extremity of his distress and despair he writes to the New York Tribune a statement mainly intended to establish the innocence of the nisguided young lady in his late adventure, and this little circumstance puts us on the track which leads to the sources of all these aggressions upon and departures from the laws of society touching the relations between the two sexes. In addressing his letter to the paper in question the happy thought doubtless occurred to the discriminating writer, in connection with the late Richardson-McFarland tragedy, that if sympathy could be expected in any quarter for his faux pas in the way of free love, he would get it at the Tribune office. And here we strike the vein of Fourierism, passional attraction, spiritual affinities and free love in all their glaring manifestations. Here, too, we enter upon a broad highway of modern reform in morals and religion which leads to Plymouth church on the one hand and to Sing Sing on the other. The fascinations of the gospel of Plymouth church, where Mr. James Fisk, Jr., as one of the highest bidders for a pew, has learned the easy way to salvation, are cheap at any price. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, in the deathbed marriage of poor Richardson, has told us what these fascinations are in this, "We thank Thee for what these two have been to each other;" and his Brother Beecher has endorsed it on proclaiming that by the authority of his Church "these two are husband and wife."

While from some of our fashionable churches he seeds of social demoralization are thus scattered abroad, we find under our convenient State laws and courts of justice that divorces can and are procured in numbers that are appalling, without publicity and without the knowledge of the wife or husband who has become an inconvenience to the other party. Here we have the degraded lawyer ready for the work, the convenient referee. the obscure newspaper for the required notice to the other side, and perjured witnesses who will swear to anything for money; and through these agencies honest and trusting wives are disgraced and left desolate, often with helpless children upon their hands, and unsuspecting husbands are separated from their wives and outlawed before they have any knowledge of such proceedings. McFarland, when he killed his intolerable tormentor, had learned that there was a divorce in the case-an Indiana divorce-but it only exasperated him because of the secrecy through which it had been pro-

From all these instrumentalities of social disorganization free love elements free love copartnerships and free and easy divorces have become so common that the crimes involved have almost ceased to be regarded as crimes, or only criminal when so bunglingly managed as to be found out too soon. At the same time our sensational papers, in order to supply what they suppose to be a morbid public appetite for scan. mag., in order to give ungency to an elopement or divorce, resort to invention where the facts are deficient, as we have seen in this case of the Rev. Mr. Cook. What is to be the end of all these causes and active agents of social disorder and destruction? They are leading the country rapidly to the old free love system of the Australian savages, where the wife was secured by capture and dismissed at pleasure. As we are, does the one wife law of Chicago or New York exhibit to-day a higher standard of practical morality than the polygamy of Great Salt Lake City? And that is the remedy for all this chain of evils, so destructive of peace of the family and so perilous to the very existence of society?

A whole chain of reforms is needed in our aws relating to marriage and divorce, and first of all, we think, we want a new amendment to the constitution of the United States whereby from Congress we may have a uniform and general law of marriage and divorce perating over all the length and breadth of he land alike. It has come to this necessity of a general law of Congress for the regulation of railroads and telegraphs, for which Congress has the power, and it has come to this necessity of a general law touching marriage and divorce, for which Congress ought to have the power; for the day when conflicting State laws flecting the order of society might be tolerated has, with the introduction of railroads and telegraphs, passed away. Therefore we want an mendment to the national constitution giving power to Congress to make uniform laws regulating the institution of marriage and the last resort of divorce.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY. -There was nothing of importance done in the Senate yesterday. Another bill was reported amending the Excise law and notice was given of a bill to rebuild Washington Market. In the Assembly several bills were introduced relative to affairs of local interest, among them bills to preserve life on the East river ferries and regulating the use of hackney coaches. Owing to the continued illness of Speaker Hitchman both houses adjourned over until Wednesday next.

PRACE RESTORED .- We have the cheerful news of the restoration of peace between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, which means that they both had their instructions from England and France. While Napoleon holds the helm in France there will be peace on the Eastern question; but how long will this be? Who can tell?

Constitutional Progress and Reform in Austria-Our Special Correspondence from Vienna

We informed our readers yesterday, by cable telegram dated the day previous in Vienna, that the questions of territorial consolidation and the healthy extension of liberal measures of franchise reform to the people engaged the earnest attention of the members of the Austrian Cabinet. The subjects gave rise, evidently, to warm ministerial debates, a few reactionary representatives of the effete system of the past vainly endeavoring to oppose the tide of progress which has been evolved under the leadership of Count Beust, and on the flow of which he guides, with a steady hand and clear eye, the ship of state towards a calm and secure haven, freighted as it is with the cosmopolitan interests of his adopted country-interests noble in the present and ennobling for the future.

In this instance, as in many others recent and remarkable, the electricity of the telegraphs, over land and in deep sea, comes in brilliant, vivid confirmation of special written correspondence of the HERALD. In our issue of Monday, the 10th instant, we published special letters from Vienna, under date of the 20th and 21st of December, in which we not only announced Count Beust's patriotic intentions in advance, but submitted to the American people, and for the early use of our readers in oreign countries, his broad and comprehensive platform of modern governmental reconstruction in the empire, as well as the means by which he proposes to elaborate it for the purposes of popular fruition and citizen enjoyment. During a lengthy conversation with our representative Premier Beust made due note of the opposing agencies which stood in the way and were likely to impede his path. He also promulgated his creed and belief in the indestructibility of his idea, besides proclaiming his faith in the excellent effect of the powerful moral support which he would receive in the maturing of his work from the publication of his plan on this side of the ocean, by the placing it before the enlightened millions of the American Continent in the columns of an independent press; untrammelled in its expression, unsectarian in its feeling, logical in its argument and philosophical in its inferences as he is himself. The Premier, in truth, avowed himself an humble disciple of the doctrine of the coming equalization and extension of the economies of humanity to all mankind by means of an unrestricted international communion, educated democracy without violence, and respect for vested rights, with order and freedom.

Count Beust does not halt in his mission. The cable telegram to which we refer in the outset intimates that the Austrian Cabinet will be remodelled. No doubt it will. Dead matter cannot remain in union with the living and sentient for any considerable length of time without danger of gangrene; and as in the physical so in the social corporate body. Austria cannot fluctuate on the confines of a very gloomy and fading borizon and the glowing streaks of the advancing sunshine of a new and other day. We do not believe that she would recede from her destiny even if she could, or if its educated and firm exponent permitted her.

This Von Beust will not do. Our telegram resterday, attests the fact. But why did the elegram reach us yesterday? It is not too nuch to assume that the news which it brought of the coming Cabinet reform in Vienna was the sequence of official Austrian cable despatches from the United States informing Count Beust of the publication of our special letters from the imperial capital last Monday. and that he acted under the inspiration afforded by the intelligence that his executive ourse had been completely endorsed by this free nation, and thus being assured he was "right" made sure "to go ahead" in the spirit of that good old-fashioned American maxim which calls both on individuals and communities to do likewise under similar circumstances, but not otherwise.

Austria thus remains hopeful under Premier Von Beust, and Beust has faith in Austria as she will be with America as her moral ally, sustaining while we instruct and encourage her. Premier Von Beust is the man for the era, and the era in Austria required the man.

British Colonial Independence,

A London newspaper wiseacre of the editorial namby-pamby Dundreary class has just found out that the petition and agitation of the colonists in British Columbia for independence have been elicited and fomented by American politicians as "a set off" for the Alabama Claims bill. Considering that the memorial of the colonists was published months ago, it has taken Dundreary No. 2 a pretty good time to "waggle" this idea through his brain and print it. We beg to assure him that he is mistaken. We do not want to purchase either British Colombists, Red River Indians, Hudson Bay Company trappers, Canadians or other border fringe populations, native or naturalized, or even to adopt them against their will. They will all come under the flag of the Union in good time. However, in pity to the Red River men, and as an act of friendship to the Canadians, we have no doubt that the Cabinet in Washington would be disposed to treat for a settlement of the Alabama claims on a basis of territorial valuation and exchange, provided the entire soil of the New Dominion, with its prospective crown, are placed first in the scales. Cash down or a solid equivalent.

A WORDY TILT IN THE SENATE .- An unusual scene occurred in the United States Senate yesterday. Mr. Porter, the Representative elect from the Richmond (Va.) district. put himself unceremoniously in Senator Nye's seat, thus displacing Nye, whereupon Senator Trumbull took umbrage and objected to Mr. Porter being allowed on the fipor. Senator Summer took up the cudgels for Porter, and a wordy war ensued, which Porter seemed to enjoy very much, until Senator Trumbull exploded him by reading the record of his dismissal from the army for being drunk nine days and speaking disrespectfully of the government. Then Mr. Porter gave up Mr. Nye's seat and hid himself on a sofa. But the two Senators continued their heated discussion. If this is the stuff carpet-bag Congressmen are made of, certainly they are not worth hard words between two such potent, grave and reverend seigniors as Trumbuil and

Mr. Sumner's Financial Scheme. Mr. Sumner is ambitious of figuring as a financial statesman, but it is evident he has much to learn. The bill he introduced in the Senate and the speech he made on it on Wednesday for funding the public debt and other purposes show that the Senator is as theoretic and impracticable on this subject as on most others. Apparently the main object of Mr. Sumner is to bring about a speedy resumption of specie payments. Indeed, he says that. But the real object is to increase the monopoly and profits of the national bank system. A short time ago he introduced the subject of increasing the national bank circulation to five hundred millions and to withdraw the legal tender currency. Seeing, probably, that this naked proposition to give the national banks the profits on two hundred millions more of circulation, in addition to those on the three hundred millions they now have, was not likely to be entertained by Congress or approved by the country, he covers up that scheme in a general funding bill. The profits of national currency belong to the people and government. Even the Bank of England, with all the service it renders the British government in managing the finances and debt, pays to that government a percentage on its circulation in excess of the specie reserve in its vaults. Yet we make a clean gift of twenty millions or more a year to these private corporations called national banks in the profits on their circulation. And now Mr. Sumner proposes to increase this gratuity twelve millions or more a year. He proposes, in fact, to give these private corporations upwards of thirty millions a year which ought to be and could be saved to the Treasury. Five hundred millions of greenback currency in place of national bank currency would buy up nearly that amount in six per cent gold interest bonds, almost one-fourth of the interest bearing debt, and would save nearly thirty millions in gold a year to the people and country. And who would not rather have legal tenders than national bank notes? As to specie payments, if the whole circulation of the country be given to the national banks. that is out of the question. We should be

Grandfather Welles Wide Awake

further off specie payments than ever, for it

would not be to the interest of the banks to

have any other than a paper currency, and

they would have power enough to do as they

might please. It is unnecessary to discuss

Mr. Sumner's crude and impracticable theory

of funding the debt, for, as was said, the

object of his bill is to increase the national

bank monopoly, and all the rest is only to

cover up that scheme.

We advise Mr. Secretary of the Navy Robe son to leave Grandfather Welles alone. He has awakened that worthy old gentleman lately by some disagreeable allusions in his report, and, as the public has doubtless observed, the old gentleman has answered the allusions in a letter that takes the form of a criticism of the report. Welles examines particularly three points in which Robeson glorifies himself at the expense of his predecessor. One is as to the economy in coal, Robeson says that by the use of sails in the navy the amount saved in the price of coal is two million dollars a year. Welles says that under his management, in time of peace, the whole amount spent for coal in a single year was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If Welles is right Robeson must be bewilderingly ignorant of the naval expenditure. Another point of Robeson's glorification is that he is putting the navy in a splendid state of efficiency; and Welles thereupon reminds that he is spending money without Congressional warrant. The third point is that Robeson is "doing justice to meritorious officers;" and Welles shows that this "justice" is summed up in the advancement of two officers whose merit is not so obvious as it might be, and whom a board of their fellow officers in his time was in favor of reducing in

THE WARD'S ISLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM .-An interesting conversation has been reported by which we find that the principal of this establishment regards it as absolutely worthless for the purpose for which it is kept up. From his view it would appear that all such establishments are ultimately useless, because they never accomplish what they are intended to, and what is done with them can be done nearly if not quite as well without them. He holds that few persons or none are ever permanently cured of "the passion for whiskey," and that no person can be cured unless he "has the will" to relinquish his bad habit. If a man "has the will" it is easy enough to see that he needs no asylum. From this conversation appears the important fact that the authorities have placed in charge of a hospital established for the treatment of a particular disease a man who does not believe in the existence of that disease-for Dr. Fisher's words point distinctly to the idea that he has no proper conception of dipsomania as based upon a pathological condition and amenable to remedies.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE IRISH QUESTION .- Mr. John Bright delivered a speech in Birmingham. the centre of British democracy, last Wednesday, in which he took occasion to place the subject and tendency of American Fenianism in a proper light and estimate before the friends of Ireland, his hearers. The right honorable gentleman pledged himself in conclusion to "co-operate" for the obtainment of the release of the Fenian convicts by the issue of a royal amnesty. This action will be likely to cut the ground completely from under the feet of the witators, and thus enable the Gladstone Cabinet to do complete justice to the Irish land question in the interests both of the tenants and landlords.

A SUGAR PLUM FOR POUTING CANADA. -It s stated in a despatch from Toronto that more stringent legislation for the protection of the Canadian fisheries is proposed by the New Dominion Parliament, on account of the refusal of the United States to make another reciprocity treaty with her. Every now and then Canada threatens us with these little retaliations, but we can afford to be generous. Rather than have her pout we will give her something better than reciprocity. She shall have annexation.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention a Little Too Fast.

The Convention now in session at Nashville on the business of remodelling the State constitution is a conservative body evidently bent on clearing out if possible every vestige of radicalism from the constitution as reconstructed under Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow. Among other motions in this revising Convention the other day was a motion to restrict the suffrage to white men, and a motion to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people. Now, it is such proceedings as these, in this Convention and in the late conservative Legislature of Tennessee. that have operated to tighten the reins in Congress on Georgia and Virginia. With regard to the election of United States Senators by the people, we would refer the mover of this proposition to the constitution of the United States, article first, third section, which opens in these words :- "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years," and to the first paragraph of section four, same article, touching the power of Congress to regulate these Senatorial elections. State constitution makers and menders ought to know something of the constitution of the United States, and that it is "the supreme law of the land."

Santo Domingo.

A certain confusion is caused in the public nind by the fact that the same name-Santo Domingo-is borne by the richest, most beautiful and next to Cuba, the largest of the West India islands, and by the capital of the Dominican republic. The name of Hayti is likewise applied both to the entire island and to the republic on the western end of it. The Dominican republic occupies in the eastern portion of the island nearly three-fifths of the whole. It is with the Dominican government that the so-called St. Domingo treaty now under consideration at Washington has recently been negotiated. According to a letter from our Washington correspondent, published yesterday, a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has objected to this treaty as having been injudiciously drawn up. Referring to a provision that in case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars the public lands of St. Domingo are pledged to the security of the excess, the Senator, although avowing himself in favor of the purchase, opposed this provision as allowing too much latitude for private speculation. But a similar objection might be urged against the Pacific Railroad or any other great national undertaking. That individuals may profit largely by a measure of vast and incalculable importance and value to the community is surely no valid argument against it.

The Senator also expressed a doubt as to whether the Dominican government owned any public lands. It is true that long before annexation to the United States was contemplated a liberal concession was made by Baez to a surveying company, which undertook, at the solicitation of the Dominican government, and is now carrying on, a complete topographical and geological survey of the territory. Dominica comprises twenty-two thousand square miles. Its population is less than two hundred thousand-scarcely enough to remain a perceptible element in the flood of emigration which must pour into the island so soon as its acquisition by the United States shall have disclosed and developed its marvellous sources of vegetable and mineral wealth. The unoccupied public lands of Dominica, after all deductions on the score of concessions, will offer ample security for a far larger sum than prospective political and commercial value of the acquisition, all agree that it cannot be overestimated.

Brigham Young's Last Spike.

The head saint of Salt Lake has given us the most glowing instance in modern times of Spartan calmness. He has kept a bold front in the face of railroads approaching and schisms inside as long as there was hope. But they have proven too much for him. The railroad iron has entered his soul. Death on the iron horse has overcome him. He has no wish to live. His earth has lost its Salt Lake for him, and wherewith shall it be savored? But he is a hero to the last, and determines to die, like Cæsar, decently. With the firmness of Regulus he himself drives the last spike into the Utah Railroad, and, figuratively speaking, the last nail into his own coffin.

What a train of sad reflections must have come to him with the first train over that railroad-a sadder train even than George Francis! He must have pictured himself as he will be in the future, no longer the multifarious head of his whole family-an E Pluribus Unum, as it were, among husbands. His relicts will be crushed out like his twin relic. His lot of wives will no longer be pillars of Salt Lake. By the rivers of Jordan they will sit down and weep, and the salt water from their eyes will materially swell the waters of Salt Lake, while he, despoiled of his numerous hearths, will wander a comparatively homeless and lonely man, with his privileges limited to one "pent up Utica" of a wife and a single layer of children-a giant monument of divorce, a voluminous, manifold grass widower. He will see his oasis in the desert given over to the ungentle Gentile, his Deseret deserted by the faithful, his apostles forced apostates, his temple overthrown, and even the ballet girls of his theatre dancing on their last legs. "O tempora, O Mormons!" was his cry in the anguish of his heart as he struck that last spike its hardest blow and said for the multitude to hear, "Now we desire to be admitted to the Union!"

How will the numberless kinks in this skein ever be unravelled? Who will fish out the relationships existing between the members of one family? Who will husband the wives thus divorced by the barbarous influence of the locomotive? Who will distribute fathers to the crowded regiments of infantry thus drafted into orphanage? There are several remedies, but they all lie with Brigham Young himself. He can go with his whole family to Chicago, where a man who has reached such an extremity of divorce will be a hero. He can go to Wyoming or Colorado Territory, where female suffrage is permissible, and his wives-if he can command their votes, which every well regulated husband should-will put